Wheatley
Urban District Council.

Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer of Health

to the

Urban District Council,

For the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Doncaster:

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1908.

Wheatley Urban District Council.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

To the Chairman and Councillors,

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Wheatley during the year 1907, prepared in accordance with the Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government Board.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER,

1st February, 1908.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Wheatley is situated to the north of the Borough of Doncaster. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Bentley-with-Arksey, on the south by Doncaster, and on the east by the parish of Kirk Sandall.

The district is purely residential. No industries of any importance exist, the majority of the inhabitants finding employment in Doncaster. Of the 1,284 acres forming the parish, the built-upon area, enclosed by Thorne Road, Broxholme Lane, Wheatley Lane, Morley Road, and Avenue Road, amounts to about 90 acres. The area of the district (exclusive of area covered by water) is 1,276 acres, giving an average density of 3·5 persons to the acre. For the built-upon portion, the average density approaches 54 persons per acre.

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Of the subsoil throughout is of sand and gravel, which renders the foundation of the houses nearly always dry. The highest surface level is about 79 feet above the Ordnance Datum, and the lowest is 34, near the river Don.

POPULATION.

The population of the district in 1891 was 1,795. Ten years later, when the census of 1901 was taken, the population numbered 3,579, an increase of 1,784, or practically one hundred per cent. In calculating the population for 1907, the estimate is formed upon this increase, and yields an estimated population at the middle of the year of 4,692, being an increase of 178 upon the estimated population of 1906.

Considerable as this increase is, there is reason for believing that it is rather under than overestimated. Thus, during the past year, 41 houses were erected in Wheatley, which, taking 4·7 as the average number of occupants per house in the West Riding, yields an increased population of 192; then, in addition to this, the natural increase, or number of births over deaths, was 54. Adding these results together, an increased papulation of 246 is given, as against 178 by the ordinary method.

The total number of houses in the District is 1,218, of which 1,160 are occupied; this figure, multiplied by 4·7, gives an estimated population of 5,454, calculated upon the number of persons per house—a figure which is no less than 762 greater than the one given by the ordinary method.

These results show that calculations, founded upon a ten years' census, are very unsatisfactory in rapidly growing communities.

DEATH RATE.

The Death-rate of Wheatley has always been low, but through under-estimation of the population, it is now beginning to appear higher than it really is. During 1907, the deaths of 68 persons were registered in the district, which, for an estimated population of 4,692, yields a death-rate of 14·5 per 1,000. Two deaths of residents in public institutions beyond the district have to be added, which gives a total of 70 deaths of persons belonging to Wheatley, and a NETT DEATH-RATE of 14·9 per 1,000. This rate is slightly below that of 1906, when it reached 15·2, but is very considerably higher than the average for the previous 10 years, which is only 11·8. During the past decade, the highest and lowest rates were 15·2 in 1906, and 9·1 in 1896.

Were the death-rate estimated upon the (estimated) house population of 5,454, the return would be 12·6, and this, I believe, will be found the approximately true result when the figures come to be corrected after the next census.

The Death-rates for the neighbouring Urban Districts, and for England and Wales, are as follows :—

WHEATLEY	**14·9**	per 1,000 population.
Doncaster	17·5	per 1,000 population.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	12·7	per 1,000 population.
Combined Township	16·3	per 1,000 population.
ENGLAND AND WALES	15·0	per 1,000 population.

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1907 was 15·0 per 1,000, which was 0·4 per 1,000 below the rate in 1906, and *lower than the rate in any other year on record ;* compared with the average rate in the 10 years 1897-1906, the death-rate in 1907 showed a decrease of 1·7 per 1,000.

BIRTH-RATE.

122 Births occurred within the Urban District during the past year, which, on an estimated population of 4,692, yields a birth-rate of 26·0 per 1,000. The return is slightly lower than that of 1906 (26·8), but is very much below the average rate of the preceding ten years, which stands at 30·1. Low as the present birth-rate is, it has not sunk to such a low ebb as the 25·4 of 1904, the lowest recorded rate for Wheatley. The highest rate occurred in 1900, when, with a population (corrected) of 3,441 persons, 119 children were born, which yielded the highly satisfactory birth-rate of 34·5.

Upon a house population of 5,454, the birth-rate would be no higher than 22·2.

Of the 122 births which occurred in 1907, 70 were males and 52 were females.

The excess of births over deaths was 54, as contrasted with 52, 84, 68, 80, and 65, in the five preceding years.

The Birth-rates for the neighbouring Urban Districts, and for England and Wales, for the past year are :—

WHEATLEY	**26·0**	per 1,000 population
Doncaster	23·1	per 1,000 population
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	28·5	per 1,000 population.
Combined Township	24·4	per 1,000 population.
ENGLAND AND WALES	26·3	per 1,000 population.

The birth rate in England and Wales was 26·3 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1906, and lower than the rate in any other year on record ; compared with the average in the ten years 1897-1906, the birth-rate in 1907 showed a decrease of 2·1 per 1,000.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during the previous ten years, has been upon the average, 15—equivalent to the proportion of 134 deaths to every 1,000 children born.

This year, the number of deaths of infants is above the average, 16 deaths having been registered, and this number gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 131 per 1,000 births. This rate is too high for a district like Wheatley, not that is it by any means the highest which has been touched, for in 1900 the rate reached 185, while in two other years, 1899 and 1901, the rate was above 170. Only once has the rate fallen below 100 per 1,000 births, viz., in 1902, when it was no higher than 47. The next lowest rate to this was 103·7 in 1904.

The chief causes of infantile mortality, and which are common to every locality, are such factors as premature birth, congenital defects, hereditary tendencies, inexperience and neglect of mothers, industrial conditions, improper food, and overlaying. These causes produce a heavy death roll, and it has been estimated that an annual death-rate amongst infants of 100 per 1,000 births is "unavoidable." Anything above this figure is held to be "preventable," although the necessary means to prevent it are so extremely difficult to apply that even in the best districts the loss of life is in excess of the "unavoidable" standard. Granting that this is correct, our rate for the past year of 131 cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

It is not creditable to the community that every sixth or seventh baby should have died during the year. This represents a deplorable waste of life at its threshold. Some of it—maybe as much as a third—is unavoidable, and could not be prevented by the most careful and sensible of mothers. Some children are born prematurely, some suffer from developmental defects, and some, though not many, are born diseased ; and these often succumb even where much skill and care have been devoted to them. Another third of the waste is, I believe, avoidable, but difficult to avoid when due allowance is made for the varied social and domestic circumstances of the thousands of households composing a large town. There is the mother who because of a sickly or drunken husband, must engage in outside work in order to feed her hungry children, and none of the children suffer more than the baby from the enforced absence of the mother ; there is even the worse case for the infant where the mother herself drinks, and becomes heedless of the claims of her infant and the whole household ; there is the mother in indifferent health, who is over-

powered by the cares and labours of a large family, and who finds it difficult to tend her baby as she should ; there is the unmarried mother, whose baby has often to be entrusted to the care of strangers ; and then there are every year a few unfortunate infants whose mothers have perished at or soon after child-bed. For all the babies born in such circumstances, if reasonably healthy at birth, it is not impossible, though exceedingly difficult, under present social and legal conditions to devise means by which their lives might be preserved ; and it may be necessary at some future time for the State, in face of a constantly declining birth-rate, to make a special effort to save much of this wasted infant life ; but, meanwhile, not much can be done. The remaining third of the total waste of infant life is, I believe, easily preventable, and, accordingly, ought to be prevented. The remedy is the education of mothers, and especially of young women, who have not yet fallen into traditional bad ways in the rearing of infants. For this last cause of waste is due chiefly to ignorance—and, unluckily, as in most matters of the kind, not the ignorance of the frankly know-nothing type, but the ignorance of the person whose mind is already contentedly occupied with false knowledge. An illustration of the latter type is to be found in the mother who could not understand how her baby of a few months old died, as he was a splendid baby—ABLE TO EAT EVERYTHING. This ignorance can best be dispelled by suitable provision by the community for the proper training of young women, of a suitable age, at evening continuation schools, in the hygiene of infant life and domestic life generally. It is so important that it should be made obligatory. This is the most important branch of the technical training of women ; and technical education is just as necessary and as beneficent for women in their own sphere as for men. In such instruction, as practically all authorities now agree, there lies the surest road to success in bringing infantile mortality within reasonable bounds.

The Infantile Mortality Rates for the neighbouring urban districts, and for England and Wales, are as follows :—

WHEATLEY	**131** per 1,000 births.
Doncaster	151·6 per 1,000 births.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	134 per 1,000 births.
Combined Township	145 per 1,000 births.
ENGLAND AND WALES	118 per 1,000 births.

The rate of mortality in England and Wales among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 118, which is ·14 per 1,000 below the rate in 1906. The rate in 1907 was lower than the rate in any other year on record ; this was mainly due to the showery and exceedingly cool summer experienced in 1907. Compared with the average in the ten years 1897-1906, the rate of infantile mortality in 1907 showed a decrease of 27 per 1,000.

In Table IV. in the Appendix, full particulars are given of the causes and ages at death of the 16 infants who died within the district during the past twelve months. From this it will be seen 5 were of infants of 4 weeks old or under, and of this number 4 were premature births, while the fifth died from convulsions. Three of the remaining 11 infants died from such causes as Atrophy or Debility, which may be included among unavoidable causes. Of the 11 cases, 4 of the children were between one and two months of age, so that no less than 9 of the 16 deaths were of children under 8 weeks of age. The causes of death and ages were as follows :— Diarrhœa, 1 death (under 2 months); Gastritis, 1 (under 6 months); Premature Birth, 4 (2 under 1 week, 1 under 2, and 1 under 3 weeks); Atrophy or Debility, 3 (1 under 2, 1 under 3, and 1 under 10 months); Meningitis, 1 (under 11 months) ; Convulsions, 1 (under 9 months); Bronchitis, 2 (1 under 6, and 1 under 9 months) ; Pneumonia, 1 (under 12 months) ; other causes, 2 (1 under 6, and 1 under 9 months).

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The term Zymotic Death Rate covers the death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, " fever " (typhus, simple continued, and enteric), diarrhœa, and epidemic influenza. The rate is a popular, but very unsafe standard of the health of a community, as it is liable to great fluctuation, according to the epidemic prevalence of one or other of the diseases mentioned. It may, however, be safely held that a high death-rate from enteric fever, diphtheria, or diarrhœa, implies a defective sanitary state, if accidental or temporary causes, such as climatic conditions, or accidental contamination of milk or water, can be excluded. During the past year, the number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was extremely low, only 7 deaths being recorded. Of these, 1 was from whooping cough, 5 from epidemic influenza, and 1 from diarrhœa, yielding the Zymotic death rate of 1·5 per 1,000 for 1907.

The rate for 1906 was 0·88, and for 1905, 1·15 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rates for the Divisions of the Township and for England and Wales are as follows :—

WHEATLEY	1·5 per 1,000.
Doncaster	1·5 per 1,000.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	1·8 per 1,000.
Combined Township	1·6 per 1,000.
ENGLAND AND WALES	1·26 per 1,000.

TUBERCULAR DEATH RATE.

During the past twelve months, 6 deaths from Tubercular Diseases were registered, of which 4 were due to Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption of the Lungs), and 2 to other Tubercular Diseases. In 1906, 6 deaths from tubercular disease occurred, 5 of Phthisis, and 1 of other tubercular disease. Of this year's cases of Phthisis, 2 were of young persons between 15 and 25 years of age, and 2 of adults between 25 and 65. The 2 other cases of tubercular disease occurred in a child under 5 years of age, and an adult between 25 and 65. All the houses where deaths occurred were carefully inspected and all precautions taken with a view of preventing spread of the disease.

The tubercular death rate was 1·3 per 1,000, as compared with 1·3 in 1906, and 0·69 in 1905.

The usual hand-bills regarding spitting and the Prevention of Consumption were issued during the year. The disgusting habit has very greatly decreased within past years, and it only requires a few prosecutions under the existing bye-law of the West Riding County Council, re Spitting in Public Places, to put an end to the practice.

DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.

No deaths were registered as due to Alcoholism, as against 1 in the previous year. Cancer claimed the same number of victims as in 1906, there having been 6 fatal cases registered in both years. The figures for the past six years are as follows :—1907, 6 ; 1906, 6 ; 1905, 6 ; 1904, 3 ; 1903, 1. It will thus be seen that the disease shows no sign of diminution, and that it has claimed exactly the same number of persons as have died from what used to be a much more death-dealing disease, consumption. Of this years' 6 cases 3 were of adults between 25 and 65 years of age, and 3 of aged persons above the latter age. Heart Diseases were accountable for 8 deaths, as compared with 7 in 1906 and 8 in 1905. One of the fatal cases occurred in a young person of between 15 and 25, 5 were of adults above 25 and under 65, and 2 were in aged people. Two Fatal Accidents were registered last year. There had been no deaths from this cause since 1903, when 4 deaths from Accidents occurred. One Suicide was reported, an adult between 25 and 65 ; in 1902, two Suicides occurred. Pneumonia was responsible for 6 deaths, and Bronchitis for 7, as compared with 6 and 3 in the previous twelve months. Further particulars of the various causes of, and ages at, death are to be found in Table III. in the Appendix.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

(Consumption of the Lungs).

The Voluntary Notification of Phthisis came into force in this District on January 1st, 1903, the notification being confined to cases of Tubercular Disease of the Lungs. For such information, the customary notification fee is paid, and in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise over question of diagnosis, the presence of Tubercular Bacilli in the sputum, as determined by Bacteriological Examination, is the basis of such notification. For such examination, the County Council Authority provides facility free of charge to all practitioners.

Naturally, where there are so few fatal cases of the disease as in Wheatley, there can be few notifications, but so far as my five years' experience of the Act goes, it has proved a very considerable advantage. A large proportion, if not all of the cases, are notified. The houses are thoroughly inspected. Hints as to the precautions to be observed against infection are given and gladly accepted ; and, I am pleased to state, in no single instance has any feeling of resentment been incurred on the part of either patient or medical attendant by such enquiries. On the contrary, I am convinced they are not only welcomed, but received in the spirit they are meant, namely, for the benefit of the sufferer, and for the benefit of the public health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1907, 16 cases of Infectious Disease were notified by Medical Practitioners under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. During 1906, 15 cases were notified ; in 1905, 19 cases ; in 1904, 17 ; in 1903, 12 ; in 1902, 32 ; and in 1901, 18. For the sake of comparison, the following table is appended :—

Disease	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Diphtheria	4	4	6	3	2	6	**0**
Scarlatina	7	15	2	7	15	8	**13**
Typhoid	5	7	2	5	0	0	**1**
Erysipelas	2	6	1	0	2	1	**2**
Small-pox	0	0	1	2	0	0	**0**
Totals	18	32	12	17	19	15	**16**

The Remarks on the different types of Infectious Disease are as follows :—

SMALL-POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the past twelve months, as compared with none in 1906, none in 1905, 2 in 1904, and 1 in 1903.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 1 case of this disease occurred in 1907. The case occurred in a large house in Thorne Road. The house and sanitary arrangements were thoroughly inspected, but no defects were discovered. The patient had partaken no shell-fish, and the milk supply did not come under suspicion.

The patient was removed to Hospital, where, after a stay of 36 days, she made a good recovery, and was discharged cured.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

No cases of Diphtheria or Membranous Croup were notified in the past year.—This is especially gratifying as it is the first one that we have had complete freedom from the disease for many years.

SCARLET FEVER.

Of Scarlet Fever, 13 cases occurred in 9 affected houses. The cases were all mild in type, and made speedy recoveries. Of the 13 cases, 7 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment. In 1906, 7 patients (86 per cent.) were treated there.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified, as against 1 in 1906.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

By arrangement with the Corporation of Doncaster, the Urban District of Wheatley has the right to have the cases of Infectious Disease treated in either of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals belonging to the former body. The Hospitals embrace an excellent Small-pox Hospital, modern in construction, and thoroughly complete, at Balby ; and Carr House Hospital, for the isolation of the common types of Infectious Disease. The Carr House Hospital is situated just outside the Borough, in the district of Carr House and Elmfield. The Hospital was formerly an old residential house, the construction of which renders it somewhat difficult and costly to work. When only a comparatively few cases are being isolated, it makes a very suitable hospital, but, when fully occupied, its faults are at once rendered fully apparent. Considerable improvements have been made at Carr House during the year. The typhoid fever block, which is apart from the main building, is a very useful and compact little structure.

Wheatley took large advantage of its power of removing infectious cases to this Hospital, 8 out of the 16 cases of infectious disease going to Hospital, or 50 per cent. of the whole. In 1906, of 15 cases, 7 were treated there, or 40 per cent. of the whole. In 1905, out of the 19 cases reported, 9 (47 per cent.) were removed to Hospital. In 1904, 8 out of 17 (47 per cent.) cases were treated in Hospital. In 1903, the same number was removed, but the proportion of removals to cases of infectious disease was, however, considerably higher, being 67·5 per cent. ; while in 1902 the percentage was no higher than 35. Of the 8 cases treated in Carr House during the past twelve months from your District, 7 were of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Typhoid Fever ; all made satisfactory progress. The average length in hospital of the cases was 44 days, as compared with an average residence of 42 in 1906, 42 in 1905, 40·5 in 1904, and 32 in 1903.

SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Wheatley, during the past year, has maintained its character as THE residential suburb of Doncaster.

Building progress compares favourably with previous years, the principal development being in Baxter Avenue, Broxholme Estate, Morley Road and Thorne Road beyond Avenue Road.

AREA OF PARISH.

Of 1,284 acres, the area of the whole Parish, about 90 acres is built upon.

MAIN ROAD.

The Main Road (Doncaster to Thorne) has been much improved during recent years. Last Autumn a length of 310 yards at the far end was re-coated and steam rolled.

The footpath on the West side of the Road has been coated the whole length with 32 loads of screened gravel.

DISTRICT ROADS.

Barnby Dun Road has been re-metalled and Steam Rolled, from its junction with the Main Road, to the Parish boundary, a distance of 283 yards.

Armthorpe Lane has been generally repaired, and beyond Flint Cottage a length of 175 yards entirely re-coated.

This is the first time any portion of this road has been completely coated over. Seventy-two tons 7 cwt. of metalling has been used.

Wheatley Lane has been repaired, particularly the length between "The Cheshire Cheese" and Brook Street, which was quite worn through to the foundation.

The metalling used is as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwts.
Main Road...	193	14
Barnby Dun Road ...	111	8
Armthorpe Lane	72	7
Wheatley Lane	15	0
	392	9

In Highfield Road, the footpath on the South-West side has been re-made and asphalted throughout.

PRIVATE ROADS.

The following roads have been re-made and paved, under the Public Health Act, 1875, viz. :—Auckland Road, 357 yards long, 40 feet wide; Lockwood Road, 209 yards long, 36 feet wide.

Nine Private Roads have now been completed under the direction of the Council, viz. :—

Beckett Road.
Jubilee Road.
Cheshire Road.
Avenue Road.
Lockwood Road.
Lower St. Mary's Road.
Charles Street.
Stanhope Road.
Auckland Road.

Plans have been approved for the extension of Charles Street, and the work is now in progress.

BACK ROADS.

Plans and Specifications have been prepared for the re-making of the Back Roads:— 1. Between St. Mary's Road and Baxter Avenue; 2. Between St. Vincent Road and Royal Avenue. These will be taken in hand during 1908.

44 Back Roads have already been completed under the direction of the Council.

NEW BUILDING ESTATE.

On the new Building Estate beyond Avenue Road, a road 340 yds. long and 40 feet wide, running from Thorne Road to Beckett Road, has been constructed and metalled.

Upon the same Estate a further short length 53 yds. long has been formed and metalled. Both these roads were submitted 36 ft. wide, but at the request of the Council were increased to 40 ft. wide.

PLANS.

24 Plans have been deposited and approved by the Council, as against 31 in the previous year.

The Plans include 62 Houses, 1 Livery Stable and Carriage-house, 1 Cowshed, and 1 Bakehouse.

HOUSES.

41 New Houses have been erected during the year, this number equalling the average of the previous four years.

The situation of the Buildings is as follows.

Road.	Description.
Baxter Avenue	23 Houses.
Broxholme Lane	12 ,,
St. Vincent Road	2 ,,
Morley Road	2 ,,
Thorne Road	2 ,,
Highfield Road	Livery Stables & Carriage-house.
At the rear of 43, Beckett Road	1 Bakehouse.
Wheatley Lane (near Wheatley Park	1 Cowshed.

Additions or Alterations to existing premises have been made in four cases.

There are now 1,218 completed houses within the District, as against 1,177 at the end of last year.

85 Inspections have been made in connection with new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing premises.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The Sewers throughout the District have been flushed regularly, and are generally in a good condition.

EXTENSIONS.

The following Extensions have been made :—

	Length in yards.	Size.	Inspection Chambers.
From Beckett Road (extension to the rear of Axholme House)	310	9″	5
Axholme Road (new 40ft. Road) (surface water drain) ...	319	9″	3
Lockwood Road (surface water)	63	9″	2
Between Auckland Road and St. Mary's Road			2
Totals...	692 yds.		12

128 Inspections have been made in connection with the above Sewers and Drains and New House Drains.

In two cases, special inspections of drains were made at the request of the owners and tenants.

One New Lamp has been fixed, in St. Vincent Road.

A New Crossing has been constructed across Beckett Road in The Holmes.

ASHPITS.

I am glad to report that during the year under review, no privies have been constructed in connection with new buildings, but on the contrary, five existing privies have been converted into water closets.

1,355 Inspections of Ashpits after emptying have been made, and 14 notifications sent to the Contractor, as against 21 the previous year.

NUISANCES.

Five Nuisances reported have been abated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

22 Cases of Notifiable Diseases, against 20 last year, have been visited and reported upon, and the sanitary condition of the premises examined.

In each case, disinfectants have been supplied, the drains flushed, and the ashpits emptied and disinfected.

In one case, defective sanitary arrangements were notified, and remedied by the owner.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Inspections have been made in connection with
- 3 Dressmakers' Workrooms.
- 4 Bakehouses.
- 1 Sugar-boiling Works.
- 1 Laundry (now closed).

One New Bakehouse has been erected and improvements in lighting made to an existing Bakery.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.

A new Cowshed has been erected in a field off Wheatley Lane, near to Wheatley Park, from plans approved by the Council.

JOHN SIMMONS, M. Inst., C.E.,
SURVEYOR.

Bank Chambers, Doncaster.
January, 1908.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

WHEATLEY.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging the district.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897.	2,907	94	32·3	15	159	39	13·4	...	...	...	39	13·4
1898.	3,085	103	33·3	12	116	28	9·1	...	...	...	28	9·1
1899.	3,263	104	31·8	18	173	41	12·5	...	...	...	41	12·5
1900.	3,441	119	34·5	22	185	47	13·6	...	2	2	47	13·6
1901.	3,623	117	32·3	18	171	40	11·0	...	...	...	40	11·0
1902.	3,800	106	27·9	5	47	34	8·9	...	...	5	39	10·2
1903·	3,980	126	31·6	18	142·8	46	11·5	...	...	4	50	12·6
1904.	4,158	106	25·4	11	103·7	40	9·6	...	...	2	42	10·1
1905.	4,336	131	30·2	20	152	44	10·1	...	...	3	47	10·8
1906·	4,514	121	26·8	17	140	65	14·3	...	...	4	69	15·2
Averages for years 1897-1906.	3,710	112	30·1	15	134	42	11·3	...	·2	2	44	11·8
1907.	4,692	122	26·0	16	131	68	14.5	...	...	2	70	14·9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 3,579 at Census of 1901.

Area of District in acres, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,276 acres.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District :—None.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—Carr House Hospital, Balby Isolation Hospital, Wadsley Asylum, Union Workhouse, and Royal Infirmary.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—Lancaster Asylum.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

WHEATLEY.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages† —Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65.	65 and upwards		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	2	...		...
Scarlet fever	13	...	3	6	4	...	...		7
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...		1
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Plague...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
*									
Totals	16	0	3	6	5	2	...		8

Isolation Hospitals:—Carr House (Infectious Diseases) Hospital, Carr House and Elmfield District. Balby (Small-pox) Hospital, Balby District.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

WHEATLEY.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages, of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages.	under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Typhus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Enteric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Other continued)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bronchitis	7	2	...	...	...	2	3
Pneumonia	6	1	1	...	...	4	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism / Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	8	...	...	...	1	5	2
Accidents	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
All other causes	22	7	...	...	...	6	9
All causes	70	16	4	...	4	27	19

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

WHEATLEY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Week.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Month.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	2	1	1	1	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	16
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ..	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Congenitel Defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk (Starvation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
		2	1	1	1	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	16

Urban District of WHEATLEY. Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 4,692.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 121; Illegitimate, 1.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 16; Illegitimate Infants, 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 70.